Variation	Rs./Crores	%age
1992-93	4,904	(-)3.75
1993-94	5,050	2.98
1994-95	3,765	(-)25.45
1995-96	5,701	51.42
1996-97	15,976	180.30
1997-98	14,156	(-)11.39
1998-99	3,408	(-)75.92

The cumulative outstandings of the oil companies from the 'oil pool account' are estimated to be around Rs. 6,000 crore as on 31.3.2000.

(c) and (d) As remedial step to tackle the oil pool deficit, the Government had decided in September 1997 that part of the liabilities of the Oil Coordination Committee to the oil companies shall be cleared through issue of 'Special Government Bonds' by making one time payment to the oil companies. Consequently, 10.5% Oil companies Non-Transferable Special Government Bonds 2005 totalling to Rs. 12,984 crore were issued effective 02.03.1998. Out of the bonds issued, bonds to the extent of Rs. 12,599 crore have already been redeemed. The ex-storage point price of petroleum products have been revised from time to time to contain the losses in the oil pool.

Outcome of Labour Policy

*650. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Labour Conference (ILC) attended by trade unions and employees' representatives met in New Delhi, recently;

(b) if so, what was the outcome of discussion on 'Labour Policy'; and

(c) whether he is of the view that "Hire and Fire Labour Policy" was not possible to adopt in the Indian context?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) and (b) The 36th Session of the Indian Labour Conference was held at New Delhi on 14th & 15th April, 2000. The Conference discussed industrial sickness, workers' participation in industry and worker's education. The Conference accepted the principle of participation of workers in industry in the interest of labour, industry and the nation. It also recommended the constitution of a national revolving fund for labour education and setting up of labour academies by State

Governments to provide quality education to the children of workers. The Conference also suggested that all efforts should be made for reviving and restructuring Public Sector Undertakings.

(c) In the context of Indian Industry and Labour, the concept of "Hire and Fire Labour Policy" is not appropriate.

Production Target of Small Scale Sector

†*651. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:

Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production in the small scale sector in the country has been higher than the target fixed in the year 1999-2000;

(b) if so, the target fixed and the actual quantum of production for the years 1998-99 and 1999-2000;

(c) whether the top ten items produced in the small scale sector have been identified; and

(d) if so, the names of these items together with the average annual production cost thereof in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Production in the SSI Sector for the year 1999-2000 has been marginally lower than the target. The target and achievement for the year 1998-99 and 1999-2000 are as under;-

Year	Target (Rs. Crore) Suggested by the Planning Commission	Achievement (Rs. Crore)
1998-99	5,16,982	5,27,515
1999-2000	5,78,669	5,78,470 (P)

*(P)— Estimates are provisional based on growth rate recorded for the first two quarters.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The top ten items identified as per 2nd All India Census of Small Scale Industrial units held with 1987-88 as reference year are as under:—

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.